REGISTERED No. 1—1870.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 604.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on THURSDAY, the 7th September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Berpore, Cochin, Alleppee, Tuticorin, Colombo, Q lle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False P int, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singap re and China can be booked fo tnightly by the steamers on this line, hence or fr m intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1876, at 4 P. M., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mohumrah, Koorrah, and occasionally at Bahrein, and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WI KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH IN STEAM NAVIGATION PANY (Limited), under Mail Co with Government, will, during S W Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 363 Tons, G. J. B KES, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 P.M., from the Apol'o Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING:—

Hu-nee,	Vingorla,
Ratnaghery,	Goa, Panjim.
Geriapore,	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 8 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
CATHAY	2,932	450	R. T. Dundas	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2,682	450	J. C. Almond	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	F. D. Steward	22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Babot	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	3,064	450	D. Reynold-on	9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2 431	370	A. Symons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	G. P. Cates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	3,803	450	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE T. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

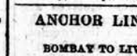
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2292	500	.....	26th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	346	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a collection of valuable Law Books.

For full particulars refer to the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd of September.

The boo s are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at 105 Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th S ptember, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of James Melville, Esq.

Full part culars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th Instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room the following goods:—

By order of Messrs. Purshotum Oodowjee & Co. and on account and risk of Nundram Ra jee.

N R K	{1501/8 1515/8}	6 bales 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th Sept., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 P.M., by order and consent of the Mortgagee, Jaitha Bhima & Co., as d on account and risk of Mortgagors, Culliandas Nurotumdass and Mumonbandas Nurotumdass.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhurmsallas, situate, lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Warden road, in the sub-district of Phoolehwar, containing by admeasurement 2,167 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Dadjee Dadajee and by a public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the temple of Dadjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoo Bhaker Soondarjee, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dadjee Dadajee's tem le and by the said Warden road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Cruamroy Wascodeer, and now in the occupation of the said Vishookandas Hurribhoy.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, Attornies for the Mortgagee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

1 bale Grey Madapolams.
6 „ Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS OF A DWELLING HOUSE TOGETHER WITH A PIECE OF LAND OR GROUND.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dontad 2nd Row, the undermentioned material of a dwelling house, together with a piece of ground on account and the risk of the Mortgagor Rahimt ola Essanee and Brothers, Bombay, by order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late Besunjee Fordoonjee.

All that piece of Faze d ree ground, together with the materials of a dwelling house built thereon, situate in the said district of Bholeshwar at Don Tad 2nd Row, containing in measurement about 15 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, and formerly assessed under No. 94, and bounded on the north by the house of Mahmed Syed Bace, on the south by a public road and the house of Nusserwanjee Merwanjee, on the east by the sweepers passage, and on the west by the public road and the house of Goolmohmed Moideen.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable and extensive stock-in-trade, consisting of best plated 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light argand lustres, wall brackets, globe lamps, carriage, and table lamps, dressing glasses, rich cut and plain glassware and procelain-ware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods, flower vases, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Peroo Mohomed, the Trustees of the Estate of late Hasam Munjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th, on THURSDAY, the 7th, FRIDAY, the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th days of September instant, sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 & 3, Marine Street, Fort, the whole of the valuable and extensive stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of star and plain cut and fern pattern glass-ware, comprising wine, liqueur, claret, champagne, hock, sherry, and jelly glasses, wine and water glasses, soda-water and pint tumblers, finger cups, wine coolers, quarts and pint decanters, water and claret jugs, fruit dishes, ice-plates, epergnes, butter coolers, best electro-plated goods, comprising vegetable and hot-water curry dishes, tea and coffee services, biscuit and sardine boxes, sponge breakfast cruets 2, 4, 5 and 6 bottle cruet-stands, 7 and 8 bottle revolving cruet frames, pickle and liquor frames, bread-baskets, round and oblong waiters, ice-pitchers, sugar basins, butter coolers, claret jugs, soup-tureens, plated and ivory handled fish knives and forks, toast racks, sets of King beaded and plain pattern spoons and forks, butter knives, plated and in mother-o-pearl handled dessert knives and forks, handsome dinner and breakfast services of various patterns, porcelain plates, sneakers, muffin dishes, slop basins and sets of washing furniture, Bohemian glass flower vases and wine and toilet services, glass and porcelain pedestal, kerosine oil table lamps, best plated, 5 6 8 and 12 light chandeliers, kerosine oil hanging lamps, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, panorama balls, China hall lantern, plated and glass pedestal, table argand lamps, hanging moderator lamps, 2 3 4 and 6 light candelabras, Argyll lamps, bronze and plated hanging argand lamps, 2 3 4 5 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, large size mirrors in gilt frames, carriage lamps, 1st to 6th size vase lamps, dining tables, table candlesticks, solar lamps, dressing glasses in mahogany frames, best steel table cutlery by John Moreton, Joseph Rodgers, Mappin Bros., and Mappin and Webb, spare glass and crockery-ware, top and bottom shades, guns, revolvers, swords, chimneys, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

The sale will commence at 1 P. M. each day.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Brougham, Bay Mare, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, [opposite Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Esq.]

On SATURDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at 1 P. M., all the neat household furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq., (leaving Bombay.)

At 2 P.M. (if not previously disposed of) one English built double-seated brougham with a serviceable Australian Bay Mare and a set of Harness. A large bird cage filled with fountain, &c.

The property will be on view for two days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of TRANSFERS of SHARES of this Company will be CLOSED on and after THURSDAY next, the 7th instant.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th September 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the Matter of the COCONADA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARTHUR GEORGE LATHAM and others .....Petitioners.

With ref rence to the notice dated the 29th day of August 1876, of the hearing of the Petition in the above matter which appeared in this paper of the 31th day of August last, notice is hereby given that the PETITION referred to in the said notice is directed to be HEARD on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876, instead of on Saturday, the 19th September 1876.—Dated this 4th day of September 1876.

HEARN AND CLEVELAND,
Of 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the premises of the abovementioned Mill, situate at Small Colaba, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P. M., to inspect the working of the said Mill and to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1876.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHA, Secretary.

1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1st September 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase,
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15 1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are avoided, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali:—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION, A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES and PARCELS LANDED, cleared through the Custom House and forwarded to destination.

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ALL TRANSACTION FOR CASH WITH SMALL PROFIT

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

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ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermakers' shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA,
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

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Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Original Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find certain relief in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH SEPT. 1876.

In the absence of fresh Home telegrams business to-day has been characterised by the usual Monday's dulness. There has been nothing, or next to nothing, doing, and there is very little change to notice.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 2nd instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H.O.	.....	Inc. Rs.	17,38,012
Do. do.	Branches...	,, ,,	4 05,818
Deposits	.....	,, ,,	27,39,995
Government Securities	.....	Dec. ,,	9,384
Loans	.....	Inc. ,,	7,53,100
Bills Discounted	.....	Inc. ,,	6,63,174
Cash with Correspondents	.....	Dec. ,,	1,87,987
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Inc. ,,	36 48,214

These alterations are favourable to a degree and render the position of the Bank extremely strong. The Cash Balance now stands at nearly 1½ crores, a very large amount for the time of year, and with the exception of the requirements for Council drafts there is not much likelihood of any other demand, so that we may look for great ease for some time to come.

STERLING EXCHANGE, notwithstanding the lower quotation for Silver, has been slightly firmer to day. The hardening influence comes from Calcutta, where Bank Bills are reported firm at slightly over current rates here, but there is nothing of a special character to influence the market and everything will decend on the result of the biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday. Actual transactions here have been small, there being no private paper offering to speak of while the demand for Bank Bills is equally insignificant. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	Is. 7 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months sight...	Is. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ...	} ...Is. 8d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ...		

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business worthy of notice, and rates accordingly remain unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull with no buyers of any amount. Nominally Saturday's rates are still quoted but they are weak, and we hear that private telegrams from Calcutta quote ¼ less.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm but not particularly active. As for some time back business has mostly been confined to Spinning and Weaving Shares which in some cases are slightly higher. Frere Land shares are Rs. 4 higher. Fort Press shares Rs. 50 higher. Motoosil Company Rs. 5 per share lower.

In COTTON there has been some little business doing since Saturday, imparting greater steadiness to the market, but prices are nominally unaltered.

FREIGHTS continue very quiet. Some small engagements by the Anchor Line Steamer for Liverpool are reported at £1 12 6 for Cotton and the Glamorgan is said to have taken Wheat at the same rate.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at unaltered values. We have not heard of any business of importance from first hands to day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.c	Agra Bank	111
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.c	Bank of Bombay	717½
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.c	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	$125	all	8 p.c	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.c	Chartered Bank of India & do. and China	175
57,500	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	565

LAND COMPANIES.

3 948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1 185
7,5	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	1 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	'ero	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280
£9	10s 14s	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	1 25
£20	16	do.	DRto	72
£20	21 15 1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
418	100 14	do	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,<0	9,5	150	16 p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 1 865
1,<00	50	all	6 per	Bombay Gas Company 60
6,0	1,000	all	20 ps	Bombay Saw Mills Co 700
500	500	80	6 p.c	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. ..... 220 xd.
1,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld 70
1,000	5	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Building Co 3½
1,000	500	all	8 p.c	Presidency & Co. 4 0
,000	250	all	6 p.c	Vicaji Patent Slip Co 38

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd September as compared with the statement issued on the 26th August :—

LIABILITIES.	26th August Rs.	2nd Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	88 87,987	1,04,95,989
Do. do. at Branches.	18 59 0 8	22 64 846
Other Deposits	1,19,10 788	1,46 50 7 3
Post Bills	65,881	67 525
Cash Credits, undrawn	4 04 383	4.24 315
	3,51,27,717	4,00,33,489
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	64,80,737	64,71,353
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14.77.655	15,16,398
Loans on Security of do. do.	11,49,634	19,02,734
Current Accounts, overdrawn	730	743
Bills Discounted	1,12,05,543	1,12,68,717
Stamps	4,255	4,171
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,744	
Amount applied in reduction	1,55,000	3,61,699 3,61,744
Bullion	9 57 735	7.69 748
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1 34 89 6 9	1,71 37,893
Cash and Currency Notes	3 51,27,717	4 00 33 489

THE SILK AND MONEY MARKETS IN CHINA.

(Celestial Empire, Shanghai, August 5)

THE excitement at present ruling in the silk-market is probably unprecedented in the memory of the oldest native brokers. Private telegrams report Blue Elephants up to 25/6 and Koo Fong-sings at 30/ : Reuter, it is true, sends a pathetic message to the effect that the market at home is 'quister but steady.' (July 26) but nobody appears to pay the least attention to him. It is just like Reuter !' Prices here have advanced T s. 90 a 100 per picul since Saturday ; large resales have been made by foreigners on the spot at very handsome profits, and a number of telegrams, delayed through the breaking of the wire, have arrived during the last day or two advising sales of first shipments at 7/ and 8/ per lb. profit. Blue Elephants which were bought last Saturday at Tls. 462 50 a 465 are reported to have been taken since at Tls 580.

Exchange, which a fortnight ago had sunk to 5/0½ and looked as though a drop of two-pence more was the likeliest thing to happen next, has been rising rapidly ever since, and to-day is quoted at 5/4½ to 5/5d. per tael. There has been a dearth of silver for some time, and this morning the balance of specie in the place was estimated at very little over four lakhs. The treasure which arrived on Wednesday per P. & O. s. s. Siam amounts to $170,100, and this 56 000, but this is after all a drop in the bucket. This unprecedented drain of silver may be traced in no small degree to the apprehensions which exist among the Chinese of trouble with England, and the Hangchow bankers have been withdrawing their deposits from the local banks in consequence, and storing it in the interior. There is also a great demand for silver in Hankow, and money seems to be pretty tight all over China.

The money market has been undergoing strange vicissitudes in Shanghai of late. The fall of silver in Europe, the extreme limit of which could not be foreseen, stopped shipments of bar silver or dollars, while at Shanghai the fear of war with Great Britain and the unexpectedly large crop of tea caused considerable sums to leave the port for the interior. A rise in the price of dollars as compared with specie was the first indication that the circulating medium at Shanghai was becoming constricted. Many people believing, however, that the upward price of dollars was in the main speculation, and would cease with the first deliveries of silk, the admonitory symptoms were in many quarters disregarded. As silver became limited in value at home until at last it reached the limits of 47d. an ounce, if not lower, exchange followed it in its downward course, until it seemed that 5/ for ordinary

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH S. S. ARROW, 180 tons, Commander E. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant, from Galle, 23rd August, in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP VENGEKA, 315 tons, Commander G. G. O. Stevenson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Kurrachee, 1st september, with 52 packages merchandise and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP SCOTIA, 1,240 tons, Commander W. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Coast and Calcutta, 9th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Shea, and one hundred and eleven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s STEAM SHIP DECCAN, 2,156 tons, Commander J. D. Gaby, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with H. M.'s Mails and a cargo of 2240 sheets opium, 1279 bales cotton, and many packages sundries. The Deccan carried the following passengers :—For Galle—Mr. Loftus and Mr O. Burrows. For Hongkong —Mr. Hall and Mr. H Colvin.

THE P. AND O. Co's. STEAM SHIP CATHAY, 1 884 tons, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour on the 3 d inst., from Calcutta, 22nd August, via Madras and Galle, with H. M.'s China Mails and the following passengers :—From Calcutta to Bombay—Mr. W. A. and Smith, M. E. M. Menzies. From Calcutta to Southampton—Mr. P. Nicholl and servant. From Galle —Three lascars.

THE Queensland, one of the finest ships of the Eastern and Australian Steam-ship Company, arrived at Melbourne from Foochow on the 29 h July, cleared for Sydney, 2nd August, and was run into and foundered on the 3rd August. The crew were saved except the second steward. Nothing of the cargo can be saved. No further intelligence of the disaster had been received at Singapore up to the 19 h of August.

THE British steamer State of Alabama, Captain G. Hamlin, from London with dates to the 26th May, arrived at Tanjong Pagar wharf, Singapore, on Aug. 18 h *en route* to China. Her delay was due to being obliged to put into Bombay owing to a leak, where the necessary repairs were effected, but shortly after she had again set out on her voyage the engineers and firemen refused to go further and she was obliged to return to that port. A charge was made against the portion of the crew who refused to work and they were punished by the Indian authorities.—*Straits Times,* Aug. 19.

THE Dutch steamer Governor-General Loudon, which arrived here from Acheen on the 14th instant, brought the Commander, officers and crew of the British ship Sea Chief, bound from Calcutta to Ceylon with a general cargo, which vessel was discovered to be on fire at sea, off the North Coast of Acheen in E L 96° 52 5 and 5° 16 5 N. Latitude. We have not received any particulars of the origin of the disaster but have only learnt that she was towed by the Dutch steamer and taken to Tulah Samoy where she was sold to the Rajah of that place for dirs. 500. The Government have appointed a Court of Inquiry to report on the matter. It commences sitting to-day.—*Penang Gazette,* Aug. 19.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, 1,310 tons Commander G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne 8 h August, calling at Adelaide, Glenely King George's Sound, with the following passengers :—From Melbourne—Col Prendergast and Mr. Lalor—From King George's Sound,—Mr. R. B. Flindell. The Bangalore brought the following cargo:—From Melbourne—14 casks tallow, 78 packages 2 packages plants, 2 packages portraits, and 2 packages merchandise. From Shanghai—1 box pictures, 1 package samples and 1 case paper. From Hongkong—1 box dress. 1 box Chinese stone, 10 packages vermillion, 10 bags copper cash, 1 box silverware, 105 packages tea, 26 boxes silk piece-goods, 56 packages silk, 2 boxes Persian blue, 2 boxes specie 7 packages glass-ware, 6 packages sundries, 1 box pictures, and 5 boxes woollen piece-goods. From Singapore—5 packages nutmegs, 65 packages coffee, 1 box wearing apparel, 1 box preserves, 7 packages goods, 29 pieces ivory, and 1 box silk. From Penang—60 slabs tin. From Galle —3 packages goods.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 3rd September 1876.

Means or observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29 709
Temperature of the Air	79 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74 1
Dew Point	72 1
Relative humidity of Air	796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	81 4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74 1
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	232
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during the month	0 25 ,,
,, ,, year	45 59 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Beasley, Major, By A. A. G. N. D., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Bryant, Capt, By 29th Regt N I, on Medical Certificate, from Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Mercer, Lieut, By 66th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Rose, Sub-Lt., By 10th Bl Hussars, to appear before a Medical Board, from Mhow.
Gray, Lt-Col Bl 25th R. O B, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Macnaghten, Major 13th Bl Lancers, on furlough, from Mooltan.
Reid, Lt-Col, By Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajkote.
Wakefield, Major, By 83rd Regt, on leave, from Baroda.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Hardy, Lieut. By R A, to appear before a Medl Board, from Kirkee
Baierle, Col, By 28th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Venour, Lt-Col, Bl 5th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Fitz-M, Lieut, By 17th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Rowley, Major, By A A G N D A, on leave, to Poona.
Beech, Col, By Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Beech, Mrs Hill-t, Mrs 13th Lancers, on leave, to Meerut.
Bond, C-l, By Bl Art, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 26th August 1876.)

Attention is invited to the undermentioned Home Orders, dated the 1st July 1876 :—

Horse Guards G O No 56th with reference to G O C C of the 29th July 1876, page 836.

Horse Guards G O No 57 rank of officers of Auxiliary forces.

Lt Col E O'B Hone-ford, Bl S C, recently returned from furlough, is posted to Meerut for general duty

With reference to G O C C of the 8th Aug 1876, page 359, the appointment of Maj E R C Wilcox R S C to do duty at Meean Meer, will have effect from the 15th Feb 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following movements of officers of R A are ordered :—

Maj M W Ommanney to proceed to England and join D Paty 14th Regt in which he has been promoted.

Capt R G S Marshall from Khyraulie to Meerut, to join A Battery 2nd Bde R H A to which he has been appointed.

Capt W Taylor, from Meerut to Secunderabad, and join A Battery 9th Brigade to which he has been promoted.

The above to proceed to their respective stations.

Lt F J Murphy, R A, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Belgaum, and join C Battery 4th Bgde, to which he has been transferred, in front of his public expense.

With reference to G O C C of the last Aug 1876, page 347, the name of Lt A J Dunnage, B Battery C Brde R H A, is to be expunged from the list of officers detailed to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

The candidate named below is reported to have passed the examination in Bombay, to have attained the under-mentioned standard generally to qualify for Regimental Army Rank, with effect from the 18th March 1876 :—

Persian under Sec XIII—Lt A G LeQuesne Adjt 5th Inft Hyderabad Contgt. Bl S C.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the low standard in Hindustanee on the 16th Aug 1876 :—

1st class Apothecary F Hills, 73rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

All habad Division order dat d the 31st July 1876, appointing L W H F MacMullen, 66th Regt, to officiate Subo 13th Bl Cavy, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor Circles, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 18 h August 1876, in room of Maj A Sconce, transferred to the Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circles.

Presidency District order, dated the 11th Aug 1876, directing Surgeon Maj R F Hollis-ter, Bl S C, to proceed to Belgaum and take medical charge of the 39 h N I, vice Surgn G Rome-d.

Dated the 15 h Aug 1876, directing Surgn G Romford to proceed to Aligore, and take medical charge of the right Wing 39th N I as a temporary arrangement

11th Hussars.—Regtl order, dated the 18th Aug 1876, appointing Capt and Lt J S Taylor to be President of the committee pay-mastership, vice Capt and Bt Maj R J Somer, relieved :—

Capt St J S Taylor to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

[The committee alluded to was confirmed in G O C C of the 4th May 1876, p 197.

39th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 16th June 1876, appointing Lt E W Conran to officiate as Adjt, vice Lt and Adjt T Boydell, deceased.

Dated the 7th Aug 1876, appointing Lt and Local Capt J. C. S. Irving to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Lt and Adjt M. J. E. Fenwick, absent on leave.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl Order, dated the 12th Aug 1876, appointing Lt F. G. Kinloch, Offg 2nd Squadn Subn, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Subn, with effect from the 11th idem, vice Money, Offg as 3 d Squadn Officer.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Aug 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on Lt Col E Chalmers having proceeded on leave on medical certificate :—

Maj R C W Mitford, 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Cap E Eardley-Wilmot, 3rd Squadn Officer, to officiate as, 2nd Squadn Officer.

Lt P R Reinsfather, 2nd Squadn Subn and Offg 1st Squadn Subn to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his oth duties.

40th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 12th Aug 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on Lt Col E Dandi-tes having proceeded on leave on private affairs :—

Maj H Morton, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commdt.

Cap J Peach, 1st Wing Sqdn and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Lt R D Hutchinson, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars—Sub-Lt A E Wood to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

Roy Artillery—Lt Col J E Hope, (6th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Maj A G Miller, (No 3 Battery 13th B de,) to remain at Murree, from the 13th Aug to the 13th Sept on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

14th Foot—Col T Bigge, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and hence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Capt W. F. Longbourne, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and hence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-19th Foot.—Lt G. H. Robinson, (Offg 2nd Wing Subn 14th N I, on probation,) to remain in Calcutta from the 22nd Aug to to the 15th Oct next, to study the native languages.

21th Foot.—Lt A. Mc. to remain at Murree from the 14th Aug to the 15th Oct. on the medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

43rd Foot.—Lt F. H. Bourne, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

67th Foot.—Lt J P Sparling to Calcutta and Dalhousie, for six months from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot.—Lt T. F. Gibbs, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Maj W H Macnaghten, (2nd in Command 13th Bengal Lancers,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, proceed thence to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

General List Infantry.—Cap ain E F Ives (Staff in Staff Officer, Ambulance) to Mussoorie for two months from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, September 2.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The Rev W J Rowland, Chaplain of Roorkee, privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th Aug 1876.

The Rev F J Hubbard, Chaplain of Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 16th Aug 1876.

Mr W Oliver, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Ghazipur, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 5th Oct 1876.

Mr R Scott, Asst Mag and Colr, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days, with effect from the date aken.

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Shahjahanpur, thirty one days' privilege leave, with effect from 15th Sept 1876.

Mr W Irvine, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Farukhabad, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Oct 1876.

The two months' privilege leave granted by Notification No 1158A, dated the 12th July, 1876, to Mr J Macpherson, Asst Mag, Hamirpur, is hereby cancelled.

The untaken portion, viz, one month, of the privilege leave granted to Mr W Barr, Asst Mag, Banda, by Notification No 293, dated the 13th April 1876, is hereby cancelled.

The untaken portion, viz, two months and ten days, of the privilege leave granted to Mr D Donovan, Asst Mag and Colr, Agra, by Notification No 830A, dated 29th May, 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Mr G B Ward, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Colr, Ghazipur, during the absence on privilege leave, of Mr W Oldham, or till further orders.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Offg Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Surgeon Maj J Corbyn, Civil Surgeon, Bareilly, to the charge of the Central and Dist Jails at that station, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surgn Maj A P Tomkyns or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R J Brereton, Asst Conservator, 1st grade, has been granted by H. M. Secy of State for India one month's leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by this Government Notification No 43F-C, dated 10th April 1875.

Mr W T Wilson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st May 1876.

With reference to Notification No C 301E of the 7th inst, Mr J L Tickell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, left the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, on 7th Aug, and joined the 2nd Division, Agra Canal, on the 9th idem.

Mr T Greening, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 4th Circle of irrigation works, and posted to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 2nd September 1876.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr M P Godfrey, Clerk, 3rd grade, attached to the Chief Engr's Office, Central Provinces, is granted two months' leave of absence, without pay, with effect from 1st Sept 1876.

Mr R J Johnstone, Asst to the Chief Engr and Asst Secy to Chief Comr, in the P W Dept, is transferred from the secretariat and appointed Exr Engr, Nagpur Division.

Conductor A Buchanan temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is granted fifteen days' preparatory leave of absence, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, & d appear before a final Medical Board, prior to embarking on furlough on medical certificate.

Lt C F Call, R E, temporary Exr Engr, 3rd grade, appointed Asst to Chief Engr, and, with effect from 1st Sept 1876, appointed "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 121, dated 30th current, assume charge of his duties this day, after noon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACKEY—September 4th, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wife of the Revd. D. J. Mackey, Head Master, Cathedral Choir School, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NIGHTINGALE—August 31st, at No. 58, Chowringhee, Calcutta, (the residence of Dr. French), the wife of W. H. Nightingale, Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division, of a son.

August 31st, at 3, Park Street, the wife of the Hon ble [illegible] of a daughter.

CORRESPONDENTS.

correspondents
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MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1876.

ONCE more Jebanbai Saheb Gaekwar has issued a circular to the English press about her grievances. Her income has been reduced by the Baroda authorities from Rs. 26,000 per annum to Rs. 3 600, and she states that she has been officially informed that this punishment has been inflicted upon her because she has been writing to the newspapers, or at all events because her agent has, for she, poor woman, is not blessed with much knowledge nor (if we may judge by the circulars which she has permitted to be issued in her name) wisdom. But we must say that we question the accuracy of her statements. Her income may have been cut down by the Baroda authorities for very good political and economical reasons, and we daresay that this is actually the case, for it is notorious that a number of people have been preying upon the revenues of the Baroda State for many years who had no right whatever to do so ; but we can scarcely imagine that it is owing to her having permitted foolish letters to be sent to the press in her name. We are aware that a certain class of officials are mean and narrow-minded enough to punish a subordinate if he is suspected of writing to these "terrible newspapers," but the motive for this unworthy work is always disguised, and another than the true reason is given to the victim for his degradation. Therefore, even if the Baroda authorities had exhibited towards Jebanbai Saheb Gaekwar the jealousy and spite of which she accuses them, we may be sure that they would never have been so foolish as to tell her either officially or otherwise that they had resolved to punish her because of her coquettings with the Anglo Indian press. If they did, they are unfit for their positions, which require tact and judicial calmness ; and, moreover, the circumstance would be an unfavourable augury of that *régime* of reform and liberality in Baroda about which so much has been said. We prefer, however, to believe that Jebanbai is mistaken in saying that she has been officially told that her income has been reduced because she has "appealed to British impartiality by means of "English newspapers." We would rather not believe that Sir Madhava Rao could descend to do anything so unjust and spiteful as Jebanbai alleges ; and we certainly cannot believe that he would commit such a diplomatic blunder as to give Jebanbai the reason for reducing her allowance from the Baroda Treasury which she says she has received from "the present Baroda authorities." Jebanbai evidently intends to prosecute the Baroda authorities, for she alludes to "the case," whatever it may be, and says it will "be fairly heard in the High Court at "Calcutta." She concludes her last appeal with the slightly obscure remark that "when "no Viceroy in India has indicated it by his "conduct surely Sir Madhava Rao, a *protégé* of "the British, will not virtually prove that he "doubts or dreads the impartiality of so high a "tribunal as the High Court of Calcutta." If "the case" ever does come on, which we doubt, it ought to be amusing. Meantime some of our readers may be wondering who Jebanbai Saheb Gaekwar is. Well, her career, like that of Luxmibaee, whom the ex Gaekwar raised from poverty and something worse to a throne, has had a good deal of romance in it. Jebanbai was originally a maid servant. She subsequently became the kept mistress of the late Maharaja Khunderao. After Khunderao's death, Mulharrao stepped forth from his prison house and entered into possession of the throne which death had caused his brother to vacate somewhat suddenly. Mulharrao as a matter of course surveyed Khunderao's harem, and among the forlorn damsels therein Jebanbai found favour in his eyes. Mulharrao showed her great attention and bestowed upon her exceptional marks of his favour up to the time that Luxmibaee became the queen of his soul and the spender of a great deal of his income. Of course Mulharrao's dethronement made a difference both to Luxmibaee and Jebanbai ; but while the former was sent over to Madras to keep her husband company, Jebanbai was treated with great consideration by the present Administration in Baroda. We understand, however, that she, by virtue of having accomplished the undoubtedly surprising feat of being the mistress of two successive Gaekwars, both of them brothers, entertains some very extravagant notions. For instance, she wishes to take away from the Palace Jewelkhana ornaments of the value of four or five lakhs of rupees ; and as this cannot be allowed, she is highly indignant. Hence her appeals to the Indian press in those bombastic circulars which have already brought her into notoriety ; and hence also her complaint to the Viceroy, who, however, gave her no consolation, as he did not think she had really anything to complain of. Jebanbai is probably a misguided woman, but her agent, who has apparently obtained permission from her to attach her name to any amount of rubbish he may choose to set above it, has no excuse. If she ever had any "case" he has upset every chance of its success by making it thoroughly ridiculous. We hope that some friend will advise her to have nothing to do with the litigation into which her agent is apparently drifting her—and her money !

THE letter of a correspondent regarding promotion in the P. W. O. Grenadiers, which we published a short time ago, exhibits the very singular condition into which the Native Army has drifted, for according to our correspondent, Colonel Faulknor, after the 1st September, will command *two* regiments and a brigade at the same time and draw half command allowance for each regiment ! The emolument is the result of that "officiating" nuisance of which we have so frequently complained, and which nuisance, under the name of economy, does more, we think, to sap the very foundations of the Native Army than all the other errors connected with its organization put together. The "officiating" absurdity, in fact, places a great gulf between the English officers of a native regiment and their men, by destroying all sympathy between the two, and it indirectly promotes what is a dangerous cancer of the Native Army—the senility of its officers. For ourselves, we are not blindly opposed to the irregular organization of the Native Army ; indeed, with a fair trial, and under a certain condition of things, we think the irregular army could well suited to the Indian Army. If, for instance, we had a good reserve of local European troops to protect India under any circumstances of war in Europe, and if every native regiment had its full complement of eight English officers always with it, furlough or sick leave vacancies being immediately filled up *pucka,* to use Indian slang, and, if further, the native officers were well selected, educated to some extent according to our English curriculum, and both English and native officers were not allowed to grow too old in the service for smart work ; *then,* we think, the present organization of the Native Army would be both serviceable and economical, though it might not be the best *and the most expensive* that could be devised for it as the British line model. Two things the Native Army sadly requires—a reserve of English officers and a veteran establishment. There ought to be some reserve wherefrom officers could be *immediately* drawn to fill up vacancies in regiments caused by casualties or furloughs, and there should be veteran battalions answering the purpose of militia, or a second line of defence, into which officers, European and native of a certain age, and all the good service veteran soldiers of our native regiments could be drafted. It is at the beginning and the end that the system fails so lamentably—in the want of young officers, and the superfluity of the old. Now, the reserve might be compassed in this manner by giving every regiment of Cavalry and Infantry two extra wing or Sepoy subalterns and a musketry instructorship vacancies by death or furlough occurred in a native regiment, they should be filled up *in* the regiment—all but the regimental command, which would be filled from any corps at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. The "officiating" nuisance ought to be abolished. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and it is absurd to make a man do the full work of any appointment upon half allowances. The difficulty would be to provide employment for the officers absent on furlough when they returned to India. Their claims would have to be made to dovetail with those of regimental officers, but the great *principle* of our suggestion should be strictly observed—*that promotion should go in regiments not in the army.*

Now, as regards senility, some of our contemporaries are always gibing and jeering at "old Colonels," putting these officers in a ridiculous light as unable to run races, drink extra glasses of beer, and so on, as if there could be either good taste or good sense in sneering at grey hairs. No one expects field officers of Colonel's rank to run races or drink beer against potmen, for their duties lie in a very different sphere ; but while well assured that there is advantage, nay more, *necessity,* for Colonels of many years' experience of duty and of India in the army of martyrs openly and hopelessly at variance amongst themselves, on native character is what I proposed to myself for a theme ; and I cannot find that "Bona Fides" has advanced a particle of evidence to controvert the view I took of the case. Does not the whole probability of the case favour my view of it ? Can it be denied that the lower orders of native Christians are less to be trusted, as a rule, than servants whose self respect has not been destroyed by isolation from the discipline of caste and other social restraints ? Is it not a common complaint with the spiritual fathers of these self same perverts (for converts they cannot be called) that a Hindoo professing Christianity is too often a disgrace to his creed and to humanity, if not to his teachers ? There is something radically wrong in the system which yields such results. Then as to the rest, how is a thoughtful native, abhorring as he must the manifold errors of Hindooism, to be guided in his choice between Colenso and Dr. Pusey, between Mr. Weatherhead of Girgaum and Mr. Rivington of Mazagon ? Is it not dishonest to strive to persuade him that the differences between these apostles of a discordant theology are of trivial importance ?

That the missionary system is saturated with hypocrisy no one who has any lingering respect for honesty can doubt for a moment. And the truth is that individual men, whose motives are beyond question, sacrifice themselves to the system and become the unconscious instruments of its advancement. Speak is the force of any association that assertions and dogmas of the most terrible import become wholly emptied of their significance, by the ear getting accustomed to their utterance from early childhood. Thus it is that we hear the doctrine of eternal torments reiterated with astounding glibness from our pulpits, and with a placidity which would be truly alarming, were it not that the majority of sensible men never believe the preacher to be in earnest. And so on to other bug-bears of theology. Now, I ask, are we acting honestly in propagating a system of tenets which not only transcend but shock reason, and for which we have not a particle of evidence beyond vehement assertion or sentimental appeals to the weaker side of our nature ?—Yours, &c. ECCE HOMO.

JOBBERY IN THE INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th ult. a letter appears headed "Jobbery in the Indian Marine." Whatever your correspondents in Bombay may think, we in Bengal are only too glad that there is such an officer as Captain Bythesea in India, from whom an unprejudiced opinion may be expected. No doubt Bombay would like to have all the good appointments in its own hands when, it is said, the local marine officers there would be so much better able to guide or give opinions. I would ask your correspondent to explain why naturally the Bombay 1st officers expected the command of the Tenasserim. The ship in no way belongs to Bombay, and appointing a Bombay officer as was done last time is only depriving Bengal officers of the appointments to which they look forward. I wonder what your correspondent would say if, when a Bombay ship became vacant, a Bengal officer were appointed ? When there is one marine for all India, and the vacancies which occur are open to all, it will be time enough for Bombay officers to growl if they are overlooked. As regards the naval officer it is said Captain Bythesea had provided a billet for, though very pretty to read it is not in reality a fact, the command of the Tenasserim having been given to Captain King, the late I. N., now in command of the Enterprize. The Government of India cannot be expected to go out of its way to oblige Bombay officers, who would only come as a favour to suit their own convenience, would not then be under the Government of India entirely, and could leave them when they liked ; the experiment has been tried twice and failed.

Your correspondent appears to have overlooked the fact that in 1852 the old Indian Navy adopted the Royal Navy rules as regards salvage, &c., and the new order again directing the naval rules to be followed is merely a repetition of what then took place. No doubt Bombay officers found it advantageous to forget the above and attempt to follow the rules in force prior to 1852 which gave an undue share to the officers. Salvage is not awarded for long service, but for the labour, risk and responsibility incurred, and I would leave it to your readers to decide whether a scale which out of Rs. 4,500 gave Rs. 2,000 to the commander and Rs. 11 to a lascar was exactly a fair distribution.—Yours, &c.

BENGAL.

THE BOMBAY ICE MONOPOLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it has been overlooked in the correspondence that has accumulated on this ice subject, that while I have been endeavouring

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 4TH SEPT.

Dr. Cuningham, finding on arrival at Jummoo that the reports about cholera were greatly exaggerated, has returned to Sealkote.

Cholera, however, is spreading and cases are occurring daily at Sealkote, Goojrat, Wazeerabad, and Goojranwalla, but very few at Lahore.

The Kashgar Envoy is expected here on the 7th instant *en route* to Simla.

Colonel Coles and Major Rudd, two senior officers of the Royal Scots, both died in England lately.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.—SUCCESS OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT.

The Turks on the 1st instant made a successful attack on the Servian right wing on the left bank of the Morava river. They succeeded in turning the Servian position at Alexinatz, and the Turkish troops are now advancing on Deligrad. The Servians still hold the fortress of Alexinatz but the town has been evacuated. General Tchernaieff has gone to Deligrad.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH SEPT.

A conference, which has been held at the English Embassy at Stamboul, has agreed on a form for respective mediatory proposals of the Great Powers.

LONDON, 1ST SEPT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
32 lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	9-10.
Total stock of Cotton in London, 41,600 bales.	

LONDON, 2ND SEPT, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16
Exchange on India	1s. 7¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ do. do.	83½
5½ do. do.	86
Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10s
Chartered do. do.	£15
Hongkong and Shanghai	£27
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£24-10s.
Total Gain in the Bank of France	£84,000,000.
„ Notes in circulation	£100,250,000.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	106½
Bar Silver	51½
Departure—City of Baltimore.	

LINE REPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5.15 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S., thermometer 80, barometer 29·83. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by S. 3, thermometer 80, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 23 cents.

MANGALORE, 9·52 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., S. W. W. thermometer max. 78, min. 75. Fall of rain 1 inch 42 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 92, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. S. W. moderate, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 36 cents.

A TELEGRAM received from Kamptee last night by the Parsee firm of Messrs. Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthakee, who have kindly sent us a copy, states that heavy floods have occurred there which in the early part of yesterday threatened to do serious damage in the town, but later in the day the flood diminished a little, but the road to Nagpore was quite impassable.

WE understand that the first annual Baroda Progress Report has been sent in to the Government of India. It is said to contain a record of great improvements in the condition of that State.

THE finances of India ought to be in a fair way of being placed upon a satisfactory footing now and for all time. Mr. Martin Wood, whose industry is unquestionable, has addressed a long—a very long—letter to Lord Salisbury upon the depreciation of silver and Lord Lytton's financial policy, more especially with regard to retrenchment in Public Works. Mr. Wood advocates borrowing in London for Public Works in India, and though he states his views in rather a grotesque and muddled fashion, such as may be calculated to worry and exasperate a clear-headed man like the Secretary of State for India, his intentions are admirable, and we must say that we think his views are sound in the main. If Public Works pay directly or indirectly India cannot have too many of them; and that they do pay in the majority of instances both directly and indirectly we think there can be little doubt. This, we think, is the argument to which Mr. Wood has addressed himself.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in respect of a claim for Rs. 10,325 made against Mr. Premchund Roychund by the official liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, now nearly wound up under the Court. The matter came on before his Lordship about the middle of March 1876 on a summons and counter-summons taken out by the official liquidator and Mr. Premchund respectively, when his Lordship took time to consider his judgment which was delivered yesterday. A summons, dated 15th January 1876, was taken out by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the official liquidator, requiring Mr. Premchund Roychund, one of the purchasers of the assets of the association, to show cause why the order of the 23rd April 1874 (which directed him to pay Rs. 10,325) should not be executed against him, and why he should not pay the costs of and incidental to the Judge's summons and order. The cross-summons, dated 25th January 1876, taken out by Mr. Premchund Roychund, required the official liquidator on the other hand, to show cause why Mr. Justice Bayley's order of the 23rd April 1874, or so much thereof as directed Mr. Premchund to pay to the official liquidator Rs. 10,325 with interest, being his contribution towards the balance of the purchase-money of the assets of the association with costs, should not be discharged; and why the liquidator should not refund to Mr. Premchund such sum as, under the terms of Mr. Justice Bayley's decision, should be found to have been paid in excess of what was legally due. It was argued for the official liquidator, and denied on the other side, that this was simply an application for a review of judgment, which was wholly inadmissible under the previous orders in the case. Mr. Justice Green held that the costs of the liquidator's commission, establishment, &c., should in the first instance fall on the assets of the company; and that, as the basis on which the liquidator had proceeded for several years had not been objected to, it was too late to do so now. This was in effect an application for a review; and the order and judgment, now challenged by Premchund, which were finally settled by the Appeal Court, could not be reviewed. The official liquidator's summons was therefore made absolute with costs; and Premchund's summons was discharged with costs. A full report of the judgment will be found in another column.

MAHARAJA SCINDHIA was to have left Gwalior on Thursday last, on a pilgrimage to Benares, via Bithoor and Ajudhia.

THE Committee of the Church Missionary Society in Salisbury Square, have, the London correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* telegraphs, come to a determination to support their missionaries in the present matter in dispute with the Bishop of Colombo.

WE are told by the *Straits Times* that the rate of exchange at Singapore on the 19th August had taken a turn and the dollar had assumed a dignified height that puts every one in a state of wonderment. A short time ago, the Post Office rate was 3s. 6d. on the dollar, and now that potentate has reached the respectable height of 4s. 3d. in value and may probably get higher.

THE Telegraph Company at Singapore, in the face of the improbability of being able to repair the Madras cable for some time, have chartered two steamers, the Shuaydagone, and the Ananda, to carry messages between Penang and Rangoon. The guaranteed time for each trip is under four days. A steamer will leave Penang every five or six days.

THE names and title of the new Maharaja of Puttialla are as follow:—His Highness the most noble Furzund Khas Dowlut Englishya Munsoor Zuman Ameer Ool Omrah, Maharaja Rajga Dheraj Rajessur Sree Maharaja Rajendra Sing, Mohendur Bahadoor, Maharaja Puttialla. Mohendur is the surname of the Puttialla King, just as Soindia and Holkar are the surnames of the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore.

THE late discovery made at Roorkee College, that some of the examination papers had been seen before the proper time, led the authorities to suppose that the College press had supplied the students with the papers, but it has been found that the College press is entirely free from blame, and that it was owing to the dishonesty of some postal officials that the copies got out. The papers were sent by post to different places for entrance examinations for the third department and were abstracted from the envelopes and sent back to Roorkee.

THE *Celestial Empire* of Shanghai received news on the 27th July from Kweichow that Ta'en Yu-ying, the Governor of Yunnan, and well-known to foreigners as implicated in the assassination of Mr. Margary, has committed suicide. Our contemporary's correspondent quotes it apparently with caution, and refrains from giving it his full endorsement: but it was commonly rumoured at Kwei-yang Fu when the last courier left. The Chen-t'ai of Momein is said to have been killed by his own troops who are in a condition of revolt.

THE Dutch Government have announced through their Consul at Penang that the blockade of Ghighen on the North Coast of Acheen has been re-established. The *Penang Gazette* learns from private sources that the Chiefs of that place have shown themselves to be anything but amicably inclined to the Dutch of late. It is difficult to conceive, however, how the Dutch can obtain an efficient blockade of a place like Ghighen when the other ports adjacent to it are not also blockaded, and to blockade the whole coast would require more vessels than the Dutch possess in those waters.

THE reports from the seat of war in Sooloo, we learn from the Singapore paper, have lately been favourable to the Spaniards, and it is hoped that not much more difficulty will be placed in the way of a permanent Spanish occupation of the country. If the account be not exaggerated it would seem the peasantry are disposed to accept terms of peace, but as we were led away before by supposing that the victory of the Spaniards was placed beyond doubt, judging from their ostentatious celebrations we are loth, adds the same paper, to place too much reliance upon the moral effect which they choose to imagine the fact of the surrender of a few isolated families will have upon the minds of the natives generally.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has decided upon sending to the Doveton College, Calcutta, 50 day-scholars, the sons of respectable Europeans and Eurasians with insufficient means. His Honor had originally intended to send 100 day-scholars, but the insufficiency of the funds at the disposal of the Bengal Government renders it impracticable at present to extend the benefits of the arrangement, which it has concluded with the Doveton committee of management to more than 50 boys. The committee have agreed to admit them on two-thirds of the ordinary school fees, a portion of which will be paid by the parents of the boys, and the residue by the Government. The nomination of the boys is to be in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, who will doubtless notify in due time the terms and conditions of admission.

WE read in the *Siam Advertiser* that "the young Cambodian Prince who fled from Siam, a few weeks since, went to Cambodia and gathered some braves about him, with the intent to dispute the throne of Cambodia with his brother. The officials of Cambodia suspected the Siamese Government had instigated him to this act, with the hope of gaining the allegiance of that country so unceremoniously taken from them; but these suspicions are entirely unfounded. To remove all doubts, the Government of Siam has sent quite a large company to Cambodia to take the Prince and bring him back to Siam, if he persists in his rebellious movements. If he remains quiet, and the people at present enlisted under his banner disperse, the mission from Siam will have accomplished its purpose and return. Their mission is one of peace and friendship to the Cambodian kingdom."

NOT very long ago we published some information about the new Mint at Bangkok, the capital of Siam. We now publish an extract from the *Siam Weekly Advertiser* about the new coin introduced into Siam:—"The new flat coin recently issued by the Siamese Government is now fully in circulation. It would do credit to the coinage of any country. We anticipate but little trouble with money now until counterfeits are imported from China. It is hoped that the old round coin will now be collected in by the Government and either recoined or kept as curiosities. There are so many counterfeits amongst them—and many of them have become so much worn—that it is now as much as they are worth to pass them. There are also many counterfeits amongst the former issue of flat ticals, and many of them were cracked in the coining so that they are devoid of sound and consequently cannot be passed. These should also be collected and recoined."

WITH respect to the late Mr. Scarlett, whose death we reported yesterday, we read in the *Indian Public Opinion* that Mr. Scarlett came to Lahore 22 years ago, and by his talents and industry, and unaided by interest of any kind, raised himself to the highest post in the Punjab commission that could then be attained by an uncovenanted officer. He was the father of the local bar; and, but for the ill-health from which he suffered of late years, would have continued to be one of its leading members and brightest ornaments. At Lahore itself there are numerous friends who will mourn his loss and untimely end. His popularity was so great that we believe he had no enemies. Apart from his own countrymen, he was highly respected and esteemed by the natives, to whom he was also well and widely known, and who had the highest confidence in his ability and integrity. There is reason to believe that the immediate cause of his death was an overdose of hydrate of chloral; but on this point there will probably be some inquiry, the result of which we must await before expressing an opinion in the matter.

WITH respect to the movements and condition of the Chinese troops in the north of that Empire a Shanghai paper states that Tso Tsung-t'ang is alive and at his head-quarters in Kansuh, where he is organizing and reorganizing a force around him, consisting in part of new levies from Manchuria and from the provinces adjoining Kansuh. Some alarming occurrences overtook Tso's command, or part of it, in April and May last, though whether from the enemy or from internal disaffection or distresses does not appear; but merely remarks that the Peking Government was then intensely frightened at possible consequences, as at one time it seemed likely that the whole army of Tso would be destroyed, or broken up. Tso is in great straits for money, war stores, provisions and means of movement, and the arrears of pay and debts due to his command, amounting to thirty millions of taels, cannot be satisfied. The Peking Government, it is added, would do well to abandon its hopeless and ruinous enterprise, persistence in which is endangering the State. Tso should be at his post in the Tsung-li yamen where his talents would be serviceable in the present perplexity.

A MEMBER of the N.-W. Provinces Civil Service, Mr. Walter Arthur Macleane, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dehra Doon, to which place he was appointed in the month of April last, has suddenly bolted, leaving debts to the extent of Rs. 40,000 behind him. Macleane seems to have been astonishing and apparently delighting society of that fine locality with the magnificence of his entertainments and mode of life, attributing his costly style of living to certain fortunate alliances at Paris. At one time he made out he was the consort of a Parisian priuicess, at another the husband of some theatrical celebrity there. The simple people of Dehra Doon, amongst whom must be reckoned the bankers, save one, thought Mr. Macleane a very superior person, and he borrowed money with ease. Some of the advances he obtained are said to have been turned into gold in Bombay. A favourite mode with him of raising money was to draw bills on London on persons who probably have no existence. What has become of Macleane, no one seems to be able to say, but he has fled and is the first competitionwalla who has misbehaved himself. He arrived in India in November 1875, so that he has not been long in the Civil Service.

FROM the *Straits Times* of the 19th August, which reached us yesterday with the China mail, we extract the following paragraph:—"The commission of inquiry into the circumstances which led to Mr. Birch's murder has concluded its sittings, and though we are unable to give particulars, a quantity of most important evidence has been adduced which will have the effect of enlightening us further as to the nature of the conspiracy which resulted in the death of that unfortunate gentleman; and it is believed that the prisoners now in custody do not stand alone under the shadow of a suspicion in the deed. Meek tongued scandal, which is ever ready to blast the reputation of a man dead or alive, has been busy hinting at various motives for the commission of the crime, to the detriment of Mr. Birch's moral character, and it is with much pleasure we are able to announce that throughout the whole of the lengthened inquiry not a single stain was thrown upon Mr. Birch by any of the Malay witnesses, it may therefore be safely concluded that the motives influencing his murderers were of a political and not of a private nature. The announcement of this fact will, we feel sure, be received with a feeling of pleasure by the numerous private friends of the unfortunate gentleman. Maharaja Lela, Pandak Indut and the others who surrendered themselves to meet their trial on the charge of complicity in the crime still lie in the Civil Prison, and we believe no steps have been taken which would enlighten us on the mode which Government intends to adopt towards that result."

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were sixteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE STAR COMPANY.—The Fort Theatre having been put in readiness, the Star Company will appear there to-night for the first time, and doubtless the house will be crowded.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 313 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 67 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 214 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by Military Courts-Martial and 1 by Naval Court-Martial. Of the prisoners 253 were native sand the remaining 60 Europeans.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart-drivers, named Wittoo Muckoonda and Barah Dhondee, were each fined yesterday Rs. 2 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty and Mr. Smith respectively, both agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

LECTURES AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUJEE.—We are informed that three lectures will be delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by the Revd. Father Rivington, M. A., on the following subjects:—The development of our minds; the development of our moral nature; and the development of our social instincts. At the first lecture the chair will be taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 333 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 267 prisoners, including 16 women, of whom 56 were non-labour prisoners and 211 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 66 prisoners including 3 women. Of these latter 11 prisoners were under warrants by the High Court and 55 from the Small Causes Court.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Hindoo, named Govind Kessojee, described in the charge sheet as a clerk, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Mahaluxmee Road on Saturday evening last, and thereby endangering the safety of others. He was charged at the instance of Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NOWROJEE HILL.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the morgue, Camatesepoora, on view of the body of Hurree Krishna. Deceased was a stone blaster and quarryman employed at a quarry on Nowrojee Hill. On the day previous at 4 P.M. deceased was standing on a rock at the said quarry and boring a hole in it for blasting when suddenly a large piece of rock and some earth gave way from above where he was working, a height of about ten feet, and struck the deceased and knocked him down, fracturing his skull, his right leg and right arm. He was immediately removed in a bullock cart to the J. J. Hospital, but died on the way to the hospital. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the accidental fall upon him of a rock at Nowrojee Hill."

SUICIDE BY A PRIVATE OF H. M.'s 20th REGT. N. I.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the lines of H. M.'s 20th Regt. N. I., Esplanade, on view of the body of Tatoojee Bhagoojee Cuddum. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and a private of H. M.'s 20th Regt. N. I. The evidence adduced went to show that deceased had committed suicide by shooting himself with his own rifle about 3-15 P. M. on that afternoon in his own room in the lines. The body of the deceased was found resting against the wall of the room in a sitting posture; the rifle was held by the muzzle in the left hand of the deceased; the trigger was close to his left big toe. There was a wound under the left collar-bone, and the skin much discoloured all around with powder. There was a wound on the back above the left shoulder blade, through which the bullet had escaped and struck the wall. Pieces of the bullet were on the floor of the room below where the wall had been struck. No reason could be assigned by any of the witnesses who gave evidence in the matter as to the cause of the deceased having committed so rash an act. Almost up to the time he committed the deed he appears to have been in good spirits. The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle."

FABRICATING AND SENDING A FALSE TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Parak, a student of the Grant Medical College, stood charged, at the instance of Sorabjee Darashaw Captain, with fabricating and transmitting a false telegraphic message. Mr. Munseokhal appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) appeared for the defence. His Worship, without proceeding with the case for the defence, said he would not be justified after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and also that already adduced for the defence, by committing the defendant to the Sessions. The Magistrate remarked that the only evidence of identity as to the defendant was that of the signaller which he (the Magistrate) thought the mode that the prosecution adopted was peculiar. It would have been more reliable if he was picked out by the signaller from a number of his class of people. He must therefore discharge the defendant, concluding his remarks by saying whoever had sent the telegram had committed a most disgraceful and cowardly act. The telegram, no doubt, was intended to hurt the feelings of those concerned, and the sender deserves the extreme penalty that the law provides. The defendant was thereupon discharged. Mr. Craigie, on behalf of the defence, applied to his Worship to award costs on the grounds that the prosecution had completely failed to prove the charge against his client, and that it was got up under a malicious motive. The Magistrate said if Mr. Craigie could prove malice he might seek his remedy elsewhere, but as from the evidence adduced he (the Magistrate) could see no malice at all, and therefore his Worship would make no order as to costs.

SLIPS ON THE GHAUTS.—We have every monsoon one or more slips on the Ghauts, and it is a marvel to us how the trains have hitherto escaped usually passing over the dangerous ground immediately before the fall of the rocks from above. On Friday last, shortly after two trains, one for Bombay and the other for Poona, had passed over the ground, a huge rock fell on the line and smashed to pieces the house of one of the railway porters. Could not something be done to make the travelling over these Ghauts free from the risk which is always felt to exist during the monsoon? No saving of money should stand in the way where danger to life is concerned, and surely we have had sufficient warning in regard to the risk that is incurred by travellers during the monsoon.—*Deccan Herald.*

FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY evening the Bombay Gymkhana Football Club played twenty of the Bombay Union Club. Both sides showed great spirit in their play, and some people a vast deal of acrimony in their tongues. Wrangle after wrangle took place upon the field. The Union men persisted not only in playing "off side," but in using language towards the umpire which was unjustifiable, and at last it became apparent that the best thing that could be done was to stop the game. Accordingly, at half time, Tennent, the captain of the Bombay Gymkhana Football Club, thought it advisable to call "no side." We admit that some of the members of the Gymkhana Football Club were provoked to use strong language on several occasions; but we must candidly say of the Union twenty that they are totally undisciplined, and several of their members need teaching in the ordinary tenets of fair play and courtesy. Mr. Tennent did right in stopping the game, and we think that under the circumstances it would be as well if the Bombay Gymkhana Club did not again meet the youngsters of the Union Club until the latter can afford to play them on equal terms as regards "form." We make these remarks with considerable reluctance because some of the Union men, such as Cumming and McGarry, have excellent stuff in them. Little McGarry, for instance, made one or two excellent runs, last night, and although he met with the success he did owing to the careless play of the Gymkhana goal-keeper (Bedford) in rushing "forward" when he ought to have stuck to his post, he nevertheless deserves a considerable amount of credit for his agility and pluck. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell kindly acted as umpire for the Gymkhana; a gentleman in spectacles and with a large yellow oilskin umbrella, whose name we have not learned, performed a like duty for the "Unionists."

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE FIRE-TEMPLE.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE *vs.* SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE AND NANABHOY FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for an injunction, together with an *ad interim* injunction, restraining the defendant Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee from receiving the yearly rent charge of Rs. 2,500 and all arrears thereof for the maintenance of the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-Temple, and from interfering further with the management of the fire-temple.

Mr. Mayhew stated that by a deed poll executed by the late Framjee Cowasjee on 12th July 1849, a trust was declared for the management of the fire-temple situated in Churney Road, the temple being used for the religious purposes of the Zoroastrians and founded by the late Framjee Cowasjee and the plaintiff. It was consecrated in memory of the late Cowasjee Byramjee and his wife Jaibace on 16th December 1845, and is a private family temple. By the said deed poll, the plaintiff, the second defendant, and the late Pestonjee Framjee Cowasjee were appointed managers of the temple after the death of Framjee Cowasjee; and it was declared that each of the managers and any future manager might appoint a successor to him as manager with the consent of the other managers. Framjee Cowasjee by his deed poll created a charge of Rs. 2,500 on the Poona estates and directed the managers, after his death, to receive the rent charge and expend it in the maintenance of the fire-temple. Framjee Cowasjee died in February 1851, upon which the plaintiff, the second defendant, and the late Pestonjee Framjee Cowasjee entered upon the management of the fire-temple. Pestonjee Framjee Cowasjee executed in his life-time a writing purporting to appoint the first defendant, his son, as manager in his stead; but the plaintiff alleged that such writing was not valid, as the appointment was made without his consent contrary to the terms of the deed poll. Plaintiff submitted that he and the second defendant are the only surviving managers entitled to receive and expend the yearly rent charge for the maintenance of the temple. A suit for the administration of the estate of Framjee Cowasjee is now pending in this Court, and Mr. H. Gamble is the receiver appointed in it. The first defendant had recently obtained an order directing the receiver to pay to him out of the income of the Poona estate the said yearly rent charge of Rs. 2,500, and about Rs. 9,000, the alleged arrears thereof. The first defendant had not, although requested by the plaintiff, rendered any account of the monies alleged to have been expended by him for the purposes of the temple; and plaintiff was willing, on a proper account being rendered, to allow to him the monies actually expended. Such an account ought to be rendered and taken, as the plaintiff alleged defendant Sorabjee was in embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, that the affairs of the temple had been improperly managed by him, and that he was not a fit person to have the management. Plaintiff submitted it was now necessary that the rights of management of the temple should be determined in the Court, and that he and the second defendant should be declared to be the surviving managers.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction against the first defendant restraining him from receiving the yearly rent charge of Rs. 2,500 and arrears thereof, together with an *interim* injunction.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 31st August.

Read report by the Chairman, Land Committee, on the Trustees' claim to a portion of the Hindoo burial ground at Tank Bunder, dated 25th August, concurred in by the Committee. It recommends—

(1.) That the land should be left as it is now as a burial and burning place to the extent of 26,857 square yards as per plan No. 1 at page 75-76 of compilation No. 42.

(2.) That the boundary line on the seashore on the east side should be made straight from north to south, and posts or piles of wood should be placed at intervals to mark the boundary.

(3.) That the Hindoos using the burial ground should have a right of way over the Port Trust land on the east side to the sea, so as to enable them to throw the ashes of dead into it as has been the practice for years past.

(4.) That the produce of the date trees and grass on the land should be left to Mr. Muddan Cristnajee, and the other Hindoos managing the burial and burning ground, the land being considered entirely in their possession.

(5.) That the necessary orders be issued to the Engineer's Department, regarding the fixing and marking out the boundary lines, and to the Traffic Department regarding the relinquishment of the claim of the Trustees to the grass and date trees on this land and to their claim of grazing cattle there.

Mr. Arthur Crawford points out that the land has been used as a burning and burial place for many years past, and that it does not appear to have been made over to the Trustees, as by schedule C of the Act the southern boundary of Tank Bunder is stated to be partly this same Hindoo burial ground.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Land Committee is agreed to. A copy with the amended plan should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner for information.

Read memo. dated 19th July, addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Traffic Manager, suggesting that the rent of the land at Tank Bunder set aside for a temporary latrine (Rs. 4-11-6 a month) be not charged against the Municipality during the monsoon as it is not then used.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th August, suggesting that the Municipality be required to select a site for the latrine near the seashore, and stating that its location in the garden land at Tank Bunder has been the cause of reducing the rent of that land by Rs. 200 per annum.

Read Resolution of the Land Committee. It recommends that the Municipal Commissioner be required to build a permanent latrine and to surround it with a wall, and that the Trustees refuse to allow land to be used as the site of a temporary latrine as their revenue has already suffered to the extent of Rs. 200 per annum by doing so.

RESOLUTION.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that Mr. Demiston is ready to meet any of the Municipal officers whom he may depute to fix upon a site for latrine accommodation at Tank Bunder.

Read letter from Joosub Hajee Gunnee, dated 22nd August, offering to hire the steamer Dromedary for coast service for 8 months, at Rs. 800 per mensem, the hire to cover crew, stores, &c., and inviting the latter for Rs. 10,000.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. They do not recommend the steamer to be hired on such terms.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Joosub Hajee Gunnee should be informed that the Trustees cannot comply with his application.

Read letter from the Accountant General, dated 21st August, intimating that under orders from the Comptroller General, payments made by Government in England on behalf of the Trust must be recovered at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawals in India, next before each payment, and furnishing a statement showing that Rs. 14,046-8-8 is due by the Trust on payments already advised.

RESOLUTION.—The amount should be paid.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th August, intimating that Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. are desirous of renewing their lease of godowns Nos. 1 and 3 in the iron bazaar for another year.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 29th August, stating that Mr. Paddy, Probationary Pilot, has passed the necessary examination, and recommending that he be appointed a 3rd class pilot from 1st September.

RESOLUTION.—The appointment of Mr. Paddy is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 28th August, forwarding application from Mr. Acting 1st Class Pilot Jones for one month's privilege leave from 1st September and recommending that it be granted.

RESOLUTION.—The leave is granted.

Read letter from F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., dated 28th August, applying for 2½ months' leave of absence from Trustees' meetings, from 2nd September.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co., dated 23rd August, enquiring the cause of the delay in laying down water pipes at Mazagon Bunder for supplying water for the use of the shipping, and whether the Government of India has sanctioned the loan of Rs. 59,000 for the purpose.

Submitted reply dated 26th August, referring them to the Municipal Commissioner for information, and intimating that the Municipality is providing the funds required for the work.

Also further letter from Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co. on the subject dated 30th August.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 1,264, dated 26th August, approving of the nomination by the Accountant General of Mr. W. Bedford to be one of the auditors of the Trustees' accounts for the current year.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd August, reporting that a fire broke out on the night of 21st August amongst some huts situated on Mody Bay, and that 4 buffaloes, 1 bullock and 2 calves were destroyed.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 29TH AUGUST.

10 vessels piloted into Harbour.
8 „ „ out of „

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION AGAIN.

THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION *vs.* PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Justice Green gave judgment in a matter connected with the liquidation of the Eastern Financial Association, which was heard before his Lordship for several days in March 1876. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the official liquidator, and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for Premchund Roychund. The hearing of the argument on the summonses concluded on the 18th March 1876.

Mr. Justice Green, in delivering judgment yesterday, said—By an order in the above matter, made on the 23rd April 1874, on a summons in Chambers of the 23rd February 1874, it was (amongst other things) ordered that one Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Premchund Roychund should each of them pay to the official liquidator of the above-named association the sum of Rs. 10,325-0-10, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, from the 28th October 1873, to the date of payment, being their respective contributions towards the balance of the purchase money for the assets of the said association due to the official liquidator, and that the said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Premchund Roychund should pay to the official liquidator the costs of and incidental to the said summons and order. The said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Premchund Roychund appeared respectively by counsel to oppose the making of the said order, having also filed affidavits in opposition. The order was served on the solicitors of the said Premchund Roychund on the 27th April 1874. On account of the sum of Rs. 10,325-0-10, interest and costs, so ordered to be paid, the said Premchund Roychund has paid to the said official liquidator Rs. 7,000 in all, viz., on the 31st August 1874 a sum of Rs. 5,000, on the 30th November 1874 a sum of Rs. 2,000, but has not made any further payment on account of the said sum of Rs. 10,325-0-10, interest and costs. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey appears to have paid the sum of Rs. 10,325-0-10 ordered as aforesaid to be paid by him. On the 15th January 1876 a summons was granted, calling on the said Premchund Roychund to show cause why the said order of the 23rd April 1874 (more than a year having then elapsed since its date) should not be executed against him under section 216 of the Civil Procedure Code, and why he, the said Premchund Roychund, should not pay the costs of and incidental to the summons and order. On the 25th January 1876, and on the application of the said Premchund Roychund, a summons was granted, calling on the said official liquidator to show cause why the said order of the 23rd April 1874, or so much thereof as directed the said Premchund Roychund to pay to the official liquidator the sum of Rs. 10,325-0-10 with interest as aforesaid (being his contribution as aforesaid) and costs as aforesaid, should not be discharged, and why the official liquidator should not refund to the said Premchund Roychund such sum as under the terms of a certain decision and order in the now stating summons referred to as of the 9th July last should have been found to have been paid in excess of what was legally due with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the date of the payment thereof, or why such further or other order should not be made as might be necessary or the nature of the case might require, and why the said liquidator should not pay the costs of and incidental to that application. The decision and order of the 9th July 1875, referred to in the summons of the 25th January 1876, was made on a summons and cross-summons taken out and heard on the respectively of the official liquidator and of Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and was to the following effect:—That the said parties (that is the official liquidator, Kessowjee Naik, and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy) should attend before the Judge in Chambers on the 9th August 1875 for the purpose of enquiring whether the following sums or any part thereof ought to be debited to the said Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy in their accounts with the said official liquidator; that is to say, the sum of Rs. 19,700 paid to Mr. Purcell as legal charges in para. 5 of a certain affidavit referred to in this behalf in the now stating order the sum of Rs. 6,000 stated to have been paid to Messrs. Dallas & Co. for costs in para. 7 of the same affidavit mentioned, and the sum of Rs. 9,000 alleged to have been paid to Mr. Rimington for legal charges in para. 8 of the same affidavit mentioned. And the question of interest was reserved, and it was ordered that the cost of all parties of the two summonses therein mentioned including the costs of that day be paid out of the funds of the association. It appears by the petition of appeal presented on behalf of the official liquidator against the order of the 9th July 1875 that by the judgment (which as to certain points only, viz., the direction for inquiry was embodied in the said order) pronounced by the learned Judge who made the same, certain establishment charges, liquidators' commission, and certain transfer fees debited in the books of the said company against the purchases of assets were disallowed to the said liquidator against the said Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, two of such purchasers of assets. The appeal was preferred against the said judgment of disallowance of the said sums and against the said order hereinbefore stated for the several reasons in the petition of appeal mentioned. The appeal came for hearing in September 1875, and after two or three days' hearing came to an end by amicable arrangement, and it was on the 2nd October 1875, ordered by the Appellate Court by consent that the official liquidator should pay to the said Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy the sum of Rs. 46,500 in full of all demands of the said Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy against the said association, and their costs of and incidental to that appeal as well as the costs incurred by them in the Court below, such costs to be taxed as between attorney and client, and it was, by consent as aforesaid, declared that there was nothing due by the said Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy to the said official liquidator, and it was further declared that the above mentioned terms of compromise were fair and equitable, and the same were confirmed, and the official liquidator had his costs as therein mentioned out of the assets of the association. I mention the order of the 9th July 1875 and that of the Appellate Court of the 2nd October 1875 as the decision and order of the 9th July 1875 are in the summons of the 25th January 1876 vouched as forming a ground for making the order thereby asked. It does not, however, seem to me that this can be so. The judgment and order so relied upon were appealed from, and though not expressly reversed, yet, by the order of the Appellate Court, they were in effect put an end to, and made of no force by that order, though based, as it was, on the consent of the parties to the appeal. In order to understand the different interests involved in the order from time to time made so far as they are material to the question now under consideration, it will be necessary to state as shortly as possible how those interests arose, and have been dealt with in the course of winding up. In the course of the liquidation of the association, and in the month of June 1867, certain proposals of compromise were made by the contributories and directors as between themselves and the then liquidators of the committee (one of whom has since retired) for the provision of funds to be divided amongst and paid to the creditors by the association in discharge of their claims, so that each creditor requiring the same might receive the sum of six annas in the rupee on the amount of his or their debt without interest, the said proposals being as follows:—First, that Kessowjee Naik, Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy should forthwith bring in and pay to the liquidators the sum of rupees six lakhs, and that they, the said three persons, together with Premchund Roychund, should become purchasers of the assets of the company at six lakhs of rupees, which assets were to be realised by the liquidators, and the purchasers were to pay within four months to the liquidators any balance which might be necessary to make up the said sum or purchase money of six lakhs, each of the said purchasers being liable for the sum of one and a half lakhs only in respect of the said purchase, or towards the making up the balance th

THE "TAIL-CUTTING" MANIA AT WUCHANG.

(North China Herald, August 5.)

THE marvellous credulity and superstition of the Chinese mind has been receiving a fresh illustration during the last week. The people of Wuchang and neighbourhood are much concerned about their tails. It would seem there is great danger of that badge of their subjection to the Manchu rule suddenly disappearing by some mysterious hands, and landing the people is still greater calamities. At least, so one would judge from the commotion which has been witnessed here since Friday last.

The news spread like a panic through the city, that men's tails were being secretly cut short, and that whoever lost a part of that notable appendage would die in three days. Of course, the remedy was at hand. A charm must be invented to counteract the mischief, and persons were to be seen going from door to door selling these for two *cash* each. The charm was prefixed by the following statement, which we have no doubt had more to do with creating the alarm than anything else. Whether it emanates from the emissaries of a secret society, endeavouring to excite the people for political purposes; or is the work of some one who sincerely believes that he is performing a virtuous act, in alarming the people of a real danger; or what is by far the most likely supposition, that it is entirely got up by unscrupulous individuals for the purpose of making gain out of their dupes, no one can really say. Anyhow, here is the statement:—

"Throughout the provinces of Kiangnan and Nganhwei, in every town and village, there are numbers of corrupt societies being secretly formed. Men's tails are being cut off, and human lives are in danger. The magistrates have already arrested one of the sect, but the instruments of torture had no effect upon him Severely as they punished him, nothing would he divulge, till they discovered that he was protected by one of their diabolical charms, in the shape of a plaster under each arm and on the soles of his feet, which enabled him to bear any amount of torture without fear. When the plasters were removed, he could no longer endure the pain, and then had to make a confession, which was to the following effect:—He said that he was in the employment of the preachers, that he went about everywhere practising his magic arts, deceiving the people and cutting off their queues. That any persons under thirty years of age down to children might have their tails cut short, and that the braided knots on the heads of little girls were also wanted. That the hair thus cut off was tied to a tree, and in three days' time the persons would certainly die. That the Lord of the sect (the bishop) called away their souls, and by some mysterious process changed them into invisible soldiers whom he could lead forth to battle against his enemies, etc., etc.

"We wish it to be known that these men have arrived in Wuchang, and that a counteracting charm has been prepared. We have had it copied, written out, printed and circulated for the information of every family, that all may know how to avert the danger, to preserve their lives and not be involved in this calamity."

Here follows a woodcut in the most primitive style of native art, representing a poor fellow losing part of his appendage. The man who is cutting it off with a large knife might easily be taken for a mild type of a New Zealander, or other half-naked savage. Both figures appear to be trembled with elephantiasis in their legs and feet; and while the victim submits to his misfortune with the utmost meekness, the operator proceeds with all the gravity of a butcher about to serve to a customer a slice of pork!

The charm is annexed to the picture, and is composed of several cabalistic letters with instructions printed down the side as to how it is to be used. It is to be written on yellow paper, in vermilion colour, and with a sincere heart; then put into a bag made of red cloth, and to be carried on the person. It is further added that this charm is copied from one used in the reign of Young-ching, one hundred and fifty years ago, when a similar excitement prevailed.

The widespread circulation of the above fly-leaf has been followed by some very ludicrous results. Grave men are to be seen walking along the streets with their tails hanging down over their shoulders in front. Others are tenderly carrying them in their hands, and evince considerable anxiety on the approach of a foreigner or any suspicious looking character. Great numbers, to save themselves further trouble, have their queues tied up in a knot on the back of their head while nearly all the children carry the charm in a red bag at the lapel of their dress, or have it written on a piece of yellow cloth and tied into their hair. It is amusing to see even little girls with hardly sufficient hair to twist into a knot half-an-inch long, yet flying the red danger signal at the end of it.

As might have been expected, an epidemic of this nature was not to be cured by only one prescription. Quack doctors are too numerous in China for that, and there are too many of Mawbee's descendants, always waiting for just such an opportunity of displaying their zeal for the public good, and at the same time of helping themselves. So we have several still more wonderful cures advertised than the above. Here is one:—

"Just received—a genii-transmitted charm and imprecation to dispel the tail-cutting fiends, and to save the people. For those who have already lost their tails, but are not yet dead, this will save their bodies. For those who have not had them cut, it will preserve their tails. In the case of those whose tails are cut, let them use the blood of a cock's comb, mixed with vermilion, and write the charm on yellow paper, then burn to ashes and drink it down. When you have vomited three needles you will be safe.

"In the case of those who have not been cut, also use the blood of a cock's comb, with vermilion; write the charm on yellow cloth, and tie it into the hair, or fix it to the door, and you will be preserved in peace.

"When copying the charm the following imprecation is to be repeated:—*Efficacious Heaven, efficacious Earth, kill the fiends, destroy the devils. For a single day let them not remain, and for ten thousand years let them not return. Expelled be your spirit, and inhaled be your substance as the paper and the blood are changed into water and ashes.* This I have received as a command from the most exalted Lan Kiun, with all haste to save the people."

It would be a curious enquiry to ascertain how many Chinamen really believed that by swallowing the above recipe they would vomit three needles. But it is about as easy to believe this as that the charm would ward off fiendish hands either of men or devils; and as the latter is certainly believed, probably the former is also.

The agitation had hardly reached its height before a proclamation appeared from the district Magistrate, offering a reward of one hundred thousand *cash* for the apprehension of any person found cutting off another's tail. This was followed by a proclamation from the Military Commandant, warning all that soldiers had been stationed at different parts of the city, and that any suspicious characters found harbouring in the opium dens or eating-houses would be apprehended and severely punished. The officer in charge of the suburbs of the city also issued a similar notice, and it was evident that the official mind was not a little alarmed about the matter.

We have heard a report that agents of the secret societies recently discovered in the Ngan-hwei province have made their appearance here, and are actively engaged in enrolling new members. If such be the case, this would furnish an additional motive for vigilance on the part of the mandarins, besides the mere desire to put down the tail-cutting excitement. But we have no reason to believe that there is any truth at present in the latter report.

It would be trespassing too long on our space to narrate the various native accounts of cases that are said actually to have occurred. Suffice it to mention that, among much that is untrustworthy, there seems good ground for believing that some children have actually lost part of their tails. These may have been cut off by persons interested in keeping up the demand for the charms; or they may have disappeared at the hands of mischievous boys bent only on play; or a case may have been got up by designing scoundrels in the hope of obtaining the hundred thousand *cash* reward. Several persons have been taken before the mandarins, and, notably, a Buddhist priest, whose only answer to every question was "La-mo O-me-to-fuh! La-mo O-me-to-fuh!"

The excitement is now dying out, and like the genii powder and other agitations, it will soon be remembered, without any alarm, as a thing of the past.

THE PROPOSAL OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO SUSPEND THE COINAGE OF SILVER IN INDIA.

(Economist.)

THE Chamber of Commerce of Bengal have resolved "that it is expedient for the Government to suspend clause 19 of Act 23 of 1870, which makes it obligatory on the Indian Mint to receive all silver tendered for coinage;" as also "section 1 of clause 11 of Act 3 of 1871, which makes it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue notes against silver bullion sent in, and that during such suspension it be unlawful to import coined rupees." The weight of the authority of that Chamber has, therefore, been given to the proposal to suspend the coinage of silver, and thus to maintain the value of the rupee by diminishing the numbers of it in circulation, although the silver out of which it is made is falling in value.

We have before shown that the effect of this plan would be, as is obvious, to add to the great-and stimulus to private coinage which has ever been given in the world. The basis of the whole proceeding is that the silver as a metal is likely to fall much and rapidly in value, in consequence of the new mines in America. But if this is so, the Americans will not lose the Indian market if they can help it. If the Government will not coin these rupees they will do it for themselves, and no law will be able to keep what they coin out of India.

We have also proved that this plan would have the necessary effect of suspending the natural cure for the present evil. The silver market is now disorganised, not by a great supply, but by an excessive apprehension. And the proper cure for such a market (and it is often a rapid one) is a brisk demand. Now the nature of the present fall in the value of the rupee is, as has been at length explained, to give a bounty on exports from India, to give a discouragement to imports into India, and thus to create a balance of trade favourable to India, and a flow of silver thither. As there is no excess of supply in the silver market, the demand thus created will greatly sustain its value.

But there are other objections to the proposed plan which, as they arise from its bad effect on Indian trade, should have prevented the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from recommending it. A metallic currency, of which the quantity is artificially regulated, of which whoever likes cannot get as much coined as he wishes, is as much a currency of fictitious value, as a currency of inconvertible paper—and a plan which takes it is exposed to the same evil. A rupee "limited"—that is to say, a rupee of which the numbers could not by law be augmented—would do in India much what the greenback has done in America. It would be an appreciated artificial currency instead of a depreciated artificial one. But it would be an obstacle to commerce, and would tend to isolate the country exactly in the same way.

In dealing with America now, as we need not explain, there are two problems for the English exporter; he has to consider for how many years the backs of an sell his article, and then, how much "sterling exchange" he can buy with those greenbacks. In dealing with a country which has a metallic currency there is always a limit to the fluctuations of exchange. The premium on bills can never rise beyond the "specie point"—the point at which it will pay to export gold or silver as the case may be. But in the case of a fictitious currency there is no such final point for that currency cannot be exported. The premium on bills may rise to any height as the depreciated paper is more and more multiplied. Upon an average, and all which can be certainly laid down is, in the long run, any extra high paper price for his article obtained in America by the English merchant will be compensated by an equal loss on turning the paper into sterling. When other things rose in paper price, the paper price of gold as a rule would rise too, and with it the price of bills on London payable in gold. But though this is the general tendency, and a perfectly sure tendency on the average, it is only so sure on the average; it may fail in a particular case, and very often does. During the Civil War, and at other times when gold has been an article of great speculation the fluctuations in the premium on it have been very violent. And there were no corresponding fluctuations in commodities because there was no similar speculation in them. At other times there might be speculation in commodities as there is chased by gold or bills. And thus the whole trade is confused. The profit is uncertain because it depends in the long run on the counterbalancing effect of two bargains, and very often the two do not counterbalance.

All persons engaged in the American trade are most anxious to get rid of this impediment, but the effect of the scheme of the Bengal Chamber would be to introduce into the Indian trade a similar impediment—only so to speak with the other side turned up. Prices in India would fall, not rise, in consequence of the non-coinage of the rupee. We must remember that the currency of a stationary country requires constant renewal; that of a progressive country requires constant increase, and therefore if you keep the quantity fixed, prices are sure to fall. And as the rupee cannot be imported, there is no check on this fall. Smuggling rupees apart—the decline will continue so long as the fixity in quantity of the rupee is maintained, and it will be quicker or slower in proportion as the increase of the country is so.

No doubt the price of bills on England will in the long run fall too, like that of other things. There will be less money as a rule coming to England, because English imports into India have sold for less. But there will be no reliance on this being so in any particular case. The trade will be in confusion. As long as silver can pass as money between the two countries, there is a limit to fluctuation in exchange; but the moment you limit the coinage of the rupee, you prevent that passage. Silver, if the Bengal Chamber have their way, will be quoted with incessant fluctuations in Calcutta, just as gold is in New York, and its price and that of bills payable in it, will be as much liable to the influence of speculation.

Though on the whole, this appreciation of the coin-rupee would probably be better than the depreciation of the greenback; its first effects would be more painful. The fall in prices would make people think that they were getting poorer, whereas in the opposite case, the rise makes them imagine they are getting richer. And the "contraction," as Americans call it, would raise the rate of interest. There would be less money to lend, just as in the case of depreciation there is more money to lend—again a painful effect instead of a pleasant. Both are temporary; the change of prices makes the desire of persons to borrow less in the one case or more in the other, and that change likewise makes their power of borrowing less or greater, because the value of securities decreases or increases. Still for the time, the first effect of an appreciation is not pleasant, and neither the Indian nor any other mercantile community which has been exposed to it has ever liked it.

And then what is to be the end? Either the depreciation of silver depends on passing causes and then this appreciation is needless. It would be better not to disturb the ordinary course of trade. Or on the other hand the depreciation of silver is more or less to be permanent, and then this appreciation of the rupee is mischievous. It will cause a motion of prices in the wrong direction to the natural one. It will cause prices to fall just when from the highness of the circumstances, they should rise. And this wrong movement will have to be corrected; this artificial rise will have to be undone and so in addition to the inevitable fall of the value of the rupee *with* that of silver, there will be a needless fall of the rupee to that of silver.

An idea seems indistinctly to float in many minds that in this way an opportunity could be obtained for introducing gold. But how will it be gained? The difficulty of introducing gold in place of silver is that you must demonetise silver, and give gold in place of it. But the silver is so great in amount that the Indian Government could hardly get gold to replace it, and could never afford the cost of the change. No doubt there would be fewer rupees in circulation the longer the coinage was suspended; but then each of these rupees would be of higher value as coin than as silver, and when it came after the demonetisation to be sold as silver there would be so much extra loss.

It is asked, too, why should not we do in India as the Latin Union do in Europe; why should we not assume their "expectant attitude?" But the cases are not similar. In India, silver is the only legal tender; in France and Italy, it is one of three, and in the rest of the Latin Union, one of two. The main currency in the first two countries, which are by far the greater and richer part of the Latin Union, is inconvertible paper, which is now really the standard, and not metal at all. And in the other countries gold circulates, as well as silver, so that practically, silver is only a subordinate currency in the Latin Union, taking it as a whole, and therefore the limitation of its quantity does not cause prices to fall, for prices are not measured in it. The scale is so much smaller too, that following has not as yet operated any more than it does in our own token coinage. And the whole position is different. The Latin Union was a group of double standard countries largely using gold, and the question for them is whether they will give up their gold and become silver countries exclusively—which would happen if they were to abandon the limitation of coinage while silver is as cheap as now,—or whether they will demonetise silver and use gold as a standard only. This would be troublesome and costly, but still it could be done. They rightly keep for some time an "expectant attitude," for they have a problem to consider on which they may fairly expect that events will guide them. But India has no problem to consider; she is irrevocably committed to a sole silver currency, and therefore a similar attitude would in her case, besides being mischievous, have no meaning.

The true remedy, as we have often shown, is not to impede silver's going to India, but to permit the laws of trade to diffuse silver through India and through the world. This will cause an immense demand for silver, for the countries where it is the only currency are still vast and numerous.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—AUGUST 12.

THE End of the Session.—Smoke.

Popular Game for the Recess.—The grouse.

The Prisoners' Bill.—Mr. William Sikes.

A Distinction with a Difference.—The distinction between a picked man and a plucked man.

With what faculty ought a common street thief to be eminently endowed?

(It being too hot for guessing, we give the answer at once):—Purse-pick-acity (Perspicacity).

EQUALITY.

Maid (before the Party). "Shall you wear your white muslin to-night, Ma'am?"

Mistress. "Yes, Jane!"

Maid. "Then I'll wear my blue silk, as I don't want us to clash!"

A PARTY OF PROGRESS.

Earl Russell, in his letter lately addressed to Lord Granville on the Eastern Question, observes that:—"The Whig Party toast is 'Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World.'" True. This is the old Whig Party toast. The toast of a party more advanced would seem to be "Uncivil and Irreligious Licence all the World over."

A ROUND-ABOUT ROAD.

Master (cool and comfortable). "'Ncommonly warm, James!"

Gardener (mopping his brow). "That it be, Sir! Tom and them be just a-gone to—you'd 'a' won't stand a extry glass o' beer, an' I told him 'certain'y Inot! I couldn't think o' such a thing!' Phew! It be wan'erful hot, sure-ly!"

THE LATE HOT WEATHER.

Traveller (bedtime, thermometer 100° !). "Waiter, go' sh'ch a thing as a warmin'-pan?"

Waiter (astounded). "A warming-pan, Sir!"

Traveller. "And 'got any ice?'

Waiter. "Ice, Sir? Yessir!"

Traveller. "Then tell 'Chamb'maid to run a pan of ice through my bed, and let me have my candle. I'll turn in!"

MORAL PLUCK.

Parterfamilias, who, under pretext of seeking a suitable French watering-place for his family, has enjoyed a delightful three weeks' trip on the French coast with a congenial bachelor friend, returns to his penates, and after partaking duly of refreshment, delivers himself thus:—"Well, my dears, we've tried Trouville, Dieppe, Etretat, Treport Boulogne, and all, and have come to the conclusion that 'there's no place like home!' England with all thy faults I love the still!' And I propose——"

Indignant Chorus. "Oh, indeed, Papa!"

PADDY'S AUTONOMY.

There's mighty fine thing in vogue,
Which, by divil a bit of pseudonomy,
In all Irigean brogue,
Shan insergents call "Autonomy:"
Jupiter, Venus, and Mars,
Wid the rest of our scheme of astronomy,
Is a system of separate stars,
That has aich got its own "Autonomy."
'Tis a plain and simple phrase,
Not at all at all a metonymy,
For it manes just as much as it says
Without the laist smack of homonymy.
The Jews, in the times of old,
According to Deuteronomy,
By the best accounts we're told,
Enjoyed a nate "Autonomy."
And who can be such a fool
As not to perceive the synonomy
Of the terms with Burke's "Home Rule,"
Or, "Irish Domestic Economy?"

PATERFAMILIAS ON PIGTAILS.

"Materfamilias, maddened by the daily increasing insubordination of the British Housemaid, the incapacity, extravagance, and by no means infrequent alcoholism of the British Cook, and the rebelliousness even of the British Scullerymaid, . . . is furtively yet anxiously expecting the arrival on the shores of Albion of the 'Heathen Chinee.' It as been bruited about . . . that Ah-Sing is on his way across the 'big black water' to relieve the barbarian housekeepers from their domestic difficulties."—*Daily Telegraph.*

Soliloquy of Mr. B. on the threatened advent of the "Heathen Chinee."

Can't say I've had that tip from Mrs. B.;
Don't think I ever heard her broach the question:
But inspiration of the mild Chinee
Does seem a rather staggering suggestion.

Ah-Sing as Housemaid. Novel notion that
B.—He as Button-Quang-Ho doing stitching,
Chang Wang a-hauling me my coat and hat!—
Must say it's more bewildering than bewitching.

Servants do ply Old Gooseberry, sure enough;
But omnipresent pig sits, pidgin lingo,
Slant eyes, and baggy breeks, and faces buff!
The prospect pulls a man up short, by Jingo!
Those Lady-Helps looked a rum start, perhaps,
But quite trifle when compared with *this* go.
Don't cotton quite to those Celestial chaps.
I think I've heard they funked them out in Frisco.

Thought they were only fit for growing tea.
Don't fancy Johnny dishing up my dinner!
I'm not exactly sure that Mrs. B.
Would trust the Baby to that saffron sinner.
All very well on tea-chests, queer and quaint;
Quite passable on screens and fancy crockery;
But nursing Nell!—'twould make Aunt Betsy faint!
I hope that *D. T.* means it all in mockery.

Worst of those blessed papers now-a-days,
They will go in for being deadly funny,
I like plain speech that means just what it says—
(That Slowcoach, by the bye, is good for my money.)
But if it's serious? Well, no doubt, Ah-Sing
May be a meek, industrious sort of fellow;
But those blue bed-gowns aren't my style of thing,
And blood is blood. Ah-Sing's I'm sure is yellow!

Cheap? Civil? Caring nought for cuff or kick?
Nice ch nge to have a servant that is tronnceable.
Johnny will cackle "fore-dam" and "feat stick?"
While Mary Anne's dear and rude, and bounceable:
As for pig-tails, one mustn't talk to lond,
Seeing the things our Women now are wearing—
But fancy living midst a family crowd
Of bare Mongolian pates! 'Twere past all bearing!

Moreover labour may be made too cheap:
This Flowery swindler means swamping Creation,
Suppose Ah-Sing should catch J. B. asleep,
And ply his pidgin to our ruination!
Hard word, short commons? 'Taint the modern style,
Short hours, long pay, seems Labour's latest charter
Ah-Sing may slave, eat stick, half starve, and smile,
Yet that sleek Mongol may turn out a Tartar.

No, Mrs. B.! I guess you'd better bear
With Mary Anner's ways a little longer—
The Pigtails far outnumber us, I hear,
Let John 'ware hawk if Johnny grows the stronger.
A world, too, like a willow-pattern plate
Is not the sort of thing *my* taste that pleases:
For China there has been a craze of late—
Do hope we shan't extend it to Chineses!

HAPPY THOUGHTS.

A Thrilling Incident—An arrest—Notes on Legal Forms and Reforms, made on the Euston Platform—The Bell just going to Ring.

Euston Station.—Very few people. Consequently guard (with Irish accent) everybody seems suddenly to have an Irish bronze) is peculiarly civil.

Happy Thought.—When going to France, speak French: when going to Ireland, speak Irish—that is, try the brogue. To keep up this illusion, I assume, occasionally and diffidently, a brogue.

In order to give the guard an interest in me over and above a shilling, it would be as well to pretend to be a Fenian Leader, in disguise, escaping, or a Home-ruler in difficulties. The guard is eyeing me suspiciously, which is satisfactory (as, in travelling alone, a journey should be made exciting, somehow), when a respectable-looking person in black comes on to the platform, looks sharply right and left of him, walks straight up to me, bows, asks me if I am myself, and before I have determined upon a course of action—that is, whether to admit, or deny, my identity—he produces two envelopes, one long and large, the other small but bulkily, shows me the address, observes, "For you, Sir, I believe?" and, as I murmur an affirmative, he opens the bulky one myself, takes out two sovereigns and a few shillings, hands them to me, observing, "For you, Sir, from Plumpton and Spry."

Happy Thought (undoubtedly).—Pocket the coin.

Suppose, even, that this is an amiable and harmless lunatic, who goes about thinking himself Plumpton and Spry (whoever they may be—clearly not twins), and giving people sovereigns, still, evidently, one should not refuse to accept the gifts, if only to keep him quiet.

Guard watching intensely. He has made up his mind that I am some one in disguise—Fenian probably—only the two sovereigns have puzzled him. He has his eye on us.

"From Plumpton and Spry's," says the respectable man in black. "Mr. Plumpton heard you were going away to Ireland from Mr. B. Brown, and so he thought he would just catch you before you were off." Whereupon he hands me the long, legal-looking envelope.

I open the paper. It is headed, "in the High Court of Justice." Is it a practical joke? No; the Clerk for Messrs. Plumpton and Spry explains that I am subpœna'd as a witness in a question of right of way.

But what an awfully startling form to a nervous temperament is this subpœna paper. The medical profession ought to protest against it, on physical grounds; the clergy on moral grounds. Let me put the case. You are an innocent man, but a nervous one. You haven't done anything contrary to Law—at least, not that you are aware of; only, you suddenly remember that, few years ago, you were a little uncertain about joining the Directorship of that Company, of which you had heard little or nothing, except what your esteemed and respected friend (a man of vast commercial experience) had chosen to tell you. But some prying, meddling, sensation-loving Shareholder started up, and insisted upon an exhumation of that Company's body, and a consequent inquest? If so . . . . . Then the nervous man reads the summons: "Victoria" (in large letters, of a fanciful flourishing character), "by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" (this is Her Majesty's address, should you wish to write to her), "Queen, Defender of the Faith" (this title suggests to the nervous man the possibility of his having unconsciously offended against some old ecclesiastical Law—but he forgives all in mind any statue he might have contravened, except, perhaps, something about "a fine of five shillings for swearing"); "to" (So-and-so—here follows the name), "Greeting" (which is the first sign of politeness on the part of Royalty, and of a wish to make things pleasant. It puts the nervous man temporarily at his ease. He breathes again; he looks round; he smiles; he experiences a tingling of loyalty in his heart, and expecting something still more paternal, or maternal, and cheering, he resumes his perusal. But the tone is suddenly and inexplicably changed. So rapid is this alteration, that, had somebody, six feet two high, and powerful in proportion smilingly beckoned you up-stairs, and then, on your reaching the top, had changed from lively to severe, and kicked you down-stairs again, the shock could not be more electrical than this sudden assumption of fierceness. Thus it goes on peremptorily:—"We command you, and every of you" (which appear unnecessary, as if you had some deep scheme for evading the summons by sending your hat, or your *carte de visite*, or your wooden legs—if any), "that all things set aside" this sounds like a direction to "leave your sticks and umbrellas in the hall"), "personally appearing every excuse" (when as yet you haven't tried to raise even one) "and your proper (on behalf), "you and every of you be and appear in your proper persons before" (now the tone changes to one of more than affectionate regard) "our right trusty and well-beloved Sir Peter Thumpit and the name (of no earthly use at this time being may be), "Bart., Lord Chief Justice of England, &c., on—day of——by ten of the clock" (what clock?), "in the forenoon of the same day, and so from day to day" (enough to worry a nervous man's life out of him, merely to read this) "until the cause be finally determined to be tried, to testify the truth according to your knowledge" (&c., &c..). "And this you nor any of you shall in nowise omit, under the Penalty" (with a large "P.") "of every of you" (this is confusing, but the sequence is clear) "of One Hundred Pounds."

Whereupon the nervous man collapses. Now, why cannot it be put simply thus?—

"SIR,—You will have to attend as a Witness, on and after—day, at—, in such-and-such a case, at—. The penalty for non-attendance is £100."

Happy Thought.—Reform of legal forms. However, not having time to go into the subject, at the station, with the Clerk from Messrs. Plumpton and Spry's, I simply tell him as politely as possible that I shall be unable to have the great pleasure in accepting the invitation, but unfortunately I can't, as I am off to Ireland, and am uncertain as to my return."

Plumpton and Spry, however, have provided for this emergency. "Wherever you may be, Sir," says the Clerk, with a ting of sadness in his voice, "you will have the goodness to keep Messrs. Plumpton and Spry informed of your movements by letter, or telegram. Then we can summon you at a moment's notice, if wanted, and we shan't detain you five minutes."

So, chained by a telegraph cable—Plumpton and Spry being at one end, and myself at the other—I am off for a holiday's enjoyment to Ireland!

Supposing at the Giant's Causeway I receive a telegram—"Come back from Dublin. Shan't keep you five minutes. Judge waiting"—there would be an end of all my amusement.

Why couldn't my examination, as a witness, be conducted by telegram? Only a very little extra expense, really not above a few shillings, and why should I, or "any of me," be brought up bodily? Can't I tell the truth by telegram just as well, and better, than if I were being brow-beat in a witness-box, with the Judge, Counsel, Jury, Reporters, Illustrated Paper Artists, Police, Usher, and Public on view? Certainly. Why the thing might be done beautifully, and our legal machinery simplified by wiring. To put it clearly and dramatically, thus:

Scene.—Court of Queen's Bench, during a Trial.

Counsel.—Call the next Witness.

Usher (calls). Mr. Granville del' Ashby Zooch!

No answer. Judge restless. Counsel consults Solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Chuckitup.

Counsel.—He's not here. Most important Witness. What shall we do?

Mr. Sharpe.—I know where he's tobe found. He's at the Giant's Causeway. [For example; but it might be the Hebrides, or on board the yacht Nautilus, off Trouville.] But—(Happy Thought.—Electricity, like love, makes all places alike.)—I'll wire.

Exit Mr. Sharpe to wire, while Counsel exclaims.

Judge.—Well, we can take the next Witness in the meantime. (They take the next Witness, squeeze him dry in a quarter of an hour, and then throw him away.)

Then the electric machine is brought into Court. Counsel asks questions, and Telegraph Clerk works the wire.

Counsel (in the Court of Queen's Bench). Your name, I think is Granville de L'Ashby Zooch?

Witness (seated at the end of the Causeway, on the rock farthest from the shore, with his stockings off and his feet in the sea, enjoying the delicious breeze in the month of June, and smoking a mild cigar. Next him sits a Telegraph Clerk with the electric apparatus and wire laid on). It is.

Counsel (repeating answer which arrives one minute after it has been given). "It is." Now, Sir, on the 19th of June, 1873, were you breakfasting with His Excellency the Duck De Dekayse, the accredited Plenipotentiary from the South Gusano Isles to this country?

Witness (after listening to the clicking of the instrument, inhaling a fragrant whiff of the mild Havannah, and carelessly throwing a pebble at a sea-gull). I was.

Counsel (as before, in the Queen's Bench). "He was."

Now, Sir, will you have the goodness to tell us what happened on that occasion?

Witness (lighting a fresh cigar, and answering by telegram). With pleasure. Only wait till I have opened this bottle of Whiskey.

The Judge (in the Court of Queen's Bench). What does he say?

Counsel (who has called the Witness on his own side). He is only pausing for a minute, my Lud, to refresh his memory.

The Judge (leaning back). Oh, very good. (Wishes he could refresh his memory too. Looks at his watch.) Just send to your Witness to tell him to get on—or, if he is going to have his lunch brought to him out-of-doors, we can take ours at the same time. It only wants half an hour of our usual adjournment.

Witness (on receiving the message). Thanks. Only some cold chicken and whiskey and potass. Pipe afterwards. Call it half an hour, and "I'm on." I shan't stir from here, so won't incur any unnecessary expense.

The Judge (after hearing this read out). Good. Then to Counsel we'd better adjourn. (To Jury). In three-quarters of an hour from now, Gentlemen.

When they return, of course, the Witness gives his evidence with a will, stands the fire of a searching electric cross-examination, and, after all, serves the cause of justice far more effectually than if he had travelled a thousand miles, tired himself out, and had come up ill, worried, and irritable into the box in the Court of Queen's Bench.

I present these suggestions as Happy Thoughts to the Bench, the Bar, and the legal profession generally,—and without further note or comment, I am, at last off for Old Ireland.

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